

Lambda production in the DIS target fragmentation region

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By using a recently obtained set of Lambda fracture functions, we present predictions for Lambda production in the target fragmentation region of Semi-Inclusive Deep Inelastic Scattering in CLAS@12 GeV kinematics, supplemented with a conservative error estimates. We discuss a number of observables sensitive to the assumptions of the underlying theory and many of the assumptions of the proposed phenomenological model.

Keywords: Fracture Functions, Target Fragmentation, QCD evolution

I. INTRODUCTION

Hadron production in Semi-Inclusive Deep Inelastic Scattering (SIDIS) is usually described in terms of universal parton distributions and fragmentation functions. Thanks to the factorisation theorem, hadronic cross sections are obtained by convoluting short-distance partonic cross sections, calculable in perturbation theory, with such distributions. To lowest order in the strong coupling, this mechanism is expected to describe hadron production in the so called current fragmentation region, *i.e.* the phase space region in which the struck parton hadronises. In order to obtain a global description of the particle production spectrum, and in particular of hadron production in the target fragmentation region, the introduction of new non-perturbative distributions is mandatory. This issue was early realised in Ref. [1] where the concept of fracture functions was introduced. The latter parametrise the hadronisation into the final-state hadron of the coloured spectator system which results from the removal of the scattered parton from the initial-state hadron. For this reason, their flavour and energy dependencies are expected to be significantly different from fragmentation functions which parametrise the fragmentation of a single parton into the observed hadron. Fracture functions, by construction, simultaneously encode information both on the parton

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participating the hard scattering and on the fragmentation of the spectator system into the observed hadron. Therefore they constitute the connection between forward particle production at small transverse momentum (*i.e.* target fragments) and high momentum transfer processes (*i.e.* DIS). Although intrinsically of non-perturbative nature, the scale dependence of such distributions can be predicted by perturbative QCD [1]. Fracture functions obey, in fact, DGLAP [2] inhomogeneous evolution equations which result from the structure of collinear singularities in the target fragmentation region [1, 3]. Moreover, a dedicated factorisation theorem [4, 5] guarantees that fracture functions are universal distributions, at least in the context of SIDIS. Among baryons, Lambda hyperons are predominantly produced in the SIDIS target fragmentation region and show a significant leading particle effect, *i.e.* they carry a significant fraction of the incoming proton momentum. For such reasons they have been used as a case study and a first attempt to determine Lambda fracture functions have been recently presented in Ref. [6] by performing a simultaneous QCD fit to a variety of Semi-Inclusive Lambda production data collected in lepton-nucleon scattering. In the present paper, by using this model, we present predictions for Lambda observables in the target fragmentation region of neutral current (NC) Deep Inelastic Scattering (DIS) focusing on CLAS@12 GeV kinematics. The paper is organised as follows. In Sec. II and Sec. III we first briefly review the Inclusive and Semi-Inclusive DIS cross sections in lepton-nucleon scattering. In Sec. IV we review some details of the modelisation of Lambda Fracture Functions. In Sec. V we present and discuss a number of observables sensitive to the assumptions adopted in the model which can be used to further constrain it. Finally in Sec. VI we summarise our results.

II. INCLUSIVE DIS

The deep inelastic scattering cross section of a lepton l off a proton p

$$l(k) + p(P) \rightarrow l(k') + X, \quad (1)$$

with four-momenta k and P , respectively, is usually described in terms of the invariants:

$$x_B = \frac{Q^2}{2P \cdot q}, \quad y = \frac{P \cdot q}{P \cdot k} = \frac{Q^2}{(s - m_p^2)x}, \quad Q^2 = -q^2, \quad (2)$$

where k' and $q = k - k'$ are the outgoing lepton and virtual boson four-momenta, respectively, $s = (P + k)^2$ is the centre of mass energy squared and $W^2 = sy(1 - x) + m_p^2$ is the invariant

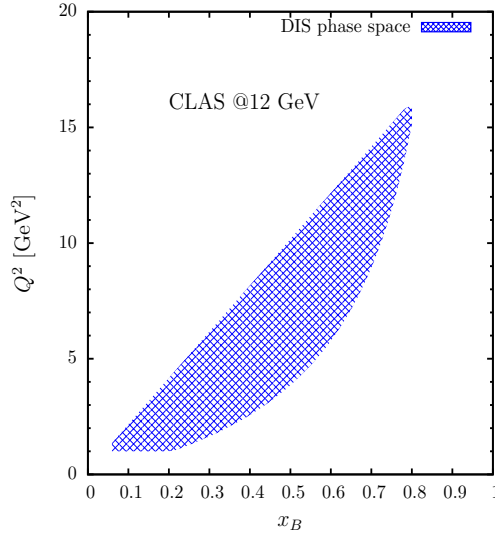


FIG. 1: *Kinematic coverage at CLAS@12 GeV after cuts in eq. (4).*

mass squared of the hadronic final state, with m_p the proton mass. The leading order NC DIS cross section for the scattering of an electron of energy E_e on a proton target then reads

$$\frac{d^2\sigma^{ep \rightarrow eX}}{dx_B dQ^2} = \frac{2\pi\alpha_{em}^2}{Q^4} (1 + (1-y)^2) \sum_q e_q^2 [f_{q/p}(x_B, Q^2) + f_{\bar{q}/p}(x_B, Q^2)], \quad (3)$$

where the sum runs over active quarks q with electric charge e_q . The differential cross section in eq. (3) is evaluated by using free-nucleon, leading order, parton distributions $f_{q/p}(x_B, \mu_F^2)$ of Ref. [7], setting the factorisation scale to $\mu_F^2 = Q^2$. In order to provide a minimal quark-flavour separation, we consider both electron scattering on proton and deuteron targets. Cross sections on the latter are obtained by averaging cross sections on proton and neutron targets. The latter are obtained applying isospin symmetry, *i.e.* by exchanging $u \leftrightarrow d$ and $\bar{u} \leftrightarrow \bar{d}$ parton distributions in eq. (3). We set the electron beam energy E_e to 12 GeV. The label Ω stands for a set of tentative cuts which define the NC DIS selection:

$$0.2 < y < 0.8, \quad Q^2 > 1 \text{ GeV}^2, \quad W^2 > 5 \text{ GeV}^2. \quad (4)$$

The resulting phase space coverage is shown in the (x_B, Q^2) plane in Fig. (1). In order to reduce the dependences on higher order corrections, all predictions presented in the following are normalised, if not otherwise stated, to the inclusive NC DIS cross section, $\sigma_\Omega^{\text{DIS}}$, which is obtained integrating eq. (3) over the phase space region Ω defined by constraints in eq. (4).

III. SEMI-INCLUSIVE DIS

We consider the Semi-Inclusive process

$$l(k) + p(P) \rightarrow l(k') + \Lambda(h) + X, \quad (5)$$

where, beside the scattered lepton, an additional Lambda hyperon is detected in the final state with four-momentum h . Final-state hadrons produced in SIDIS are generally described by using the Lorentz-invariant variable

$$z_h = \frac{P \cdot h}{P \cdot q} = \frac{E_h^*}{E_P^*(1 - x_B)} \frac{1 + \cos \theta^*}{2}. \quad (6)$$

The last equality holds in the photon-hadron centre-of-mass frame, with the photon momentum aligned in the $+z$ direction and θ^* the hadron production angle with respect to the photon direction. Hadrons produced collinearly to the spectator system have $\theta^* \simeq \pi$, so that, in terms of the z_h variable defined in eq. (6), they overlap with soft ones (for which instead $E_h^* \simeq 0$ irrespective of the production angle) and both accumulate at $z_h \simeq 0$. The z_h variable defined in eq. (6) is therefore well suited to described hadron production in the current region, but presents an ambiguity in dealing with hadrons produced by target fragmentation. In order to avoid this problem, cross sections can be evaluated in terms of the energy fraction z_G [3] defined by

$$z_G = \frac{E_h^*}{E_P^*(1 - x_B)} = \frac{2E_h^*}{W}, \quad \zeta = \frac{E_h^*}{E_P^*}, \quad (7)$$

where $E_P^*(1 - x_B) = W/2$ is the spectator energy in the photon-hadron centre-of-mass frame. Adopting such definition, higher order corrections can be systematically taken into account, both in the current and in the target fragmentation region [3] so that different hadron production mechanisms are distinguished only by their peculiar z_G spectrum. Adopting these definitions, the neutral-current semi-inclusive lowest order cross section for producing an unpolarised Lambda off a proton in the target fragmentation region reads [3]

$$\frac{d^3\sigma^{ep \rightarrow e\Lambda X}}{dx_B dQ^2 d\zeta} = J \frac{2\pi\alpha_{em}^2}{Q^4} (1 + (1 - y)^2) \sum_q e_q^2 [M_{q/p}(x_B, \zeta, Q^2) + M_{\bar{q}/p}(x_B, \zeta, Q^2)]. \quad (8)$$

The cross section has been expressed for later convenience in term of the ζ variable ($x_B + \zeta < 1$) in eq. (7), and the jacobian $J = \zeta[(1 - x_B)|x_F|]^{-1}$ has been explicitly indicated [8]. The latter reduces to unity in the high-energy limit and it is therefore often

omitted in the literature. In eq. (8) the production of unpolarised Lambdas in the remnant direction is described by fracture functions $M_{i/p}^\Lambda(x_B, \zeta, \mu_F^2)$ [1]. These distributions express the probability to find a parton of flavour i with fractional momentum x_B at virtuality μ_F^2 in the proton conditional to the detection of a target Lambda with a fraction ζ of the incoming proton momentum. As for inclusive parton distributions, we set the factorisation scale to $\mu_F^2 = Q^2$. In order to obtain cross sections on isoscalar target we proceed as in the inclusive DIS case, exploiting isospin symmetry of the initial conditions. More details on this point may found in Sec. IV. Distributions in a given kinematic variable $v = v(x_B, Q^2, \zeta)$ are then calculated integrating the SIDIS cross section in eq. (8) as follows

$$\frac{\Delta\sigma_i^\Lambda}{\Delta v_i} = \frac{1}{\Delta v_i} \int_{\Omega'} dx_B dQ^2 d\zeta \frac{d^3\sigma^\Lambda}{dx_B dQ^2 d\zeta} \Theta(v - v_i) \Theta(v_{i+1} - v), \quad (9)$$

where the index i labels the i -th bin, v_{i+1} and v_i indicate the experimental bin-edges, $\Delta v_i = v_{i+1} - v_i$ stands for the bin-size and Ω' is a subset of the DIS selection, $\Omega' \subseteq \Omega$.

IV. MODEL DETAILS

Lambda fracture functions appearing in eq. (8) have been determined through a global QCD fit to a variety of semi-inclusive Lambda production data in Ref. [6]. In that analysis we assumed that, at an arbitrary low but still perturbative scale Q_0^2 , fracture functions factorise into the product of ordinary parton distributions $f_{i/p}(x_B, Q_0^2)$ and what we address as spectator-fragmentation functions $\tilde{D}_{i/p}^\Lambda(z_G)$:

$$(1 - x_B) M_{i/p}^\Lambda(x_B, \zeta, Q_0^2) = M_{i/p}^\Lambda(x_B, z_G, Q_0^2) = f_{i/p}(x_B, Q_0^2) \tilde{D}_{i/p}^\Lambda(z_G), \quad i = q, \bar{q}, g. \quad (10)$$

Such an assumption, supported by the fit, is motivated by considering the relevant timescales in the process. The hard scattering, controlled by parton distributions, occurs in fact on timescales $\mathcal{O}(1/Q_0)$ much shorter than the typical timescale of the fragmentation process, $\mathcal{O}(1/\Lambda_{QCD})$, controlled by spectator fragmentation functions. These initial conditions for fracture functions at Q_0^2 are then evolved to scales relevant for the experiments and the parameters controlling $\tilde{D}_{i/p}^\Lambda(z_G)$ extracted by performing a fit to available data. The scale Q_0^2 is fixed in the fit to 0.5 GeV^2 . As discussed in Ref. [6], the latter were essentially able to constrain only a subset of the initial conditions in eq. (10), in particular the spectator fragmentation functions of valence u and d quarks and that of sea-quarks, for which a,

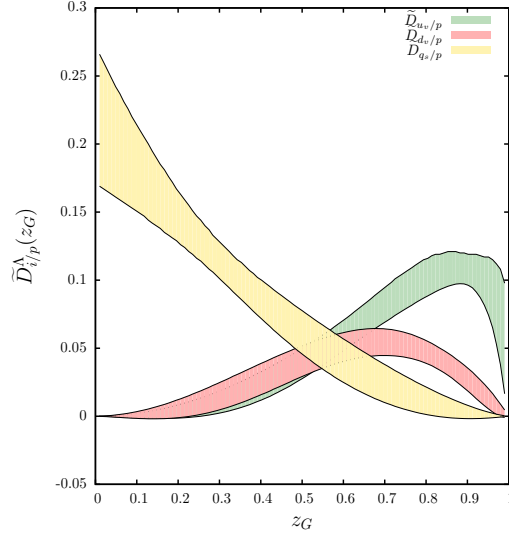


FIG. 2: Spectator fragmentation functions $\tilde{D}_{i/p}^\Lambda(z_G)$ for valence u (green), d (red) and sea (yellow) quarks extracted from the fit of Ref. [6]. The bands represent the propagation of experimental uncertainties according to the $\Delta\chi^2 = 1$ criterion.

flavour-independent, common function was assumed:

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{u_v/p}^\Lambda(x_B, z_G, Q_0^2) &= f_{u_v/p}(x_B, Q_0^2) \tilde{D}_{u_v/p}^\Lambda(z_G), \\
 M_{d_v/p}^\Lambda(x_B, z_G, Q_0^2) &= f_{d_v/p}(x_B, Q_0^2) \tilde{D}_{d_v/p}^\Lambda(z_G), \\
 M_{q_s/p}^\Lambda(x_B, z_G, Q_0^2) &= f_{q_s/p}(x_B, Q_0^2) \tilde{D}_{q_s/p}^\Lambda(z_G), \quad q_s = u_s, d_s, \bar{u}_s, \bar{d}_s, s, \bar{s}.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{11}$$

Such distributions are shown in Fig. (2) as a function of z_G : the fragmenting spectrum of the ud -spectator into Lambdas, $\tilde{D}_{u_v/p}^\Lambda$, is harder with respect to the uu -one, $\tilde{D}_{d_v/p}^\Lambda$. The leftover spectator system, $\tilde{D}_{q_s/p}^\Lambda$, associated with the hard scattering occurring on sea quarks, has higher Fock components and shows a softer spectrum. The fit was insensitive to any reasonable choice of gluon spectator fragmentation function, so the latter was fixed to be equal to the sea-quark one, $\tilde{D}_{g/p}^\Lambda(z_G) = \tilde{D}_{q_s/p}^\Lambda(z_G)$. The structure of the initial conditions allows to evaluate valence-quark fracture functions at any Q^2 as the difference between $M_{q/p}^\Lambda$ and $M_{\bar{q}/p}^\Lambda$. The cross sections on a neutron target requires the knowledge of neutron-to-Lambda fracture functions, $M_{i/n}^\Lambda$. We relate the latter to $M_{i'/p}^\Lambda$ assuming the following

relations:

$$\begin{aligned}
M_{d_v/n}^\Lambda(x_B, z_G, Q^2) &= M_{u_v/p}^\Lambda(x_B, z_G, Q^2), \\
M_{u_v/n}^\Lambda(x_B, z_G, Q^2) &= M_{d_v/p}^\Lambda(x_B, z_G, Q^2), \\
M_{q'_s/n}^\Lambda(x_B, z_G, Q^2) &= M_{q_s/p}^\Lambda(x_B, z_G, Q^2), \quad q'_s = u_s, d_s, \dots \quad q_s = d_s, u_s, \dots
\end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

The first one in eq. (12) appears to be natural as the quark content (ud) of the leftover spectator system is the same on the left and right hand side. The second assumption implies that the dd -spectator has the same fragmenting spectrum as the uu -one and it does not have any physical motivation other than reducing the number of free parameters in the fit. The third one relies on the particular flavour-symmetric choice for $\tilde{D}_{q_s^\Lambda}(z_G)$ in eq. (11). Following the method outlined in Refs. [9, 10] we provided, beside the best fit parametrisation, additional 14 Lambda fracture functions alternative parametrisations satisfying the $\Delta\chi^2 = 1$ criterion. In this way experimental uncertainties can be propagated to any other observable by computing it for each given alternative set and then adding in quadrature the displacements with respect to best fit result. This method has been used to obtain the error bands associated with the spectator fragmentation functions in Fig. (2) and will be used in the following to estimate experimental uncertainties for the relevant cross sections. We close this Section mentioning that, at least in principle, we would be interested in promptly produced Lambdas. It is well known, however, that a fraction of the measured Lambda yield comes from the decay of heavier resonance into Lambdas, the so-called feed-down effect. The subtraction of these fractions from the Lambda yields was not clearly stated or even technically achievable in many of the experimental analyses whose data have been used in the fit of Ref. [6]. We assumed therefore that the quoted yields referred to an unsubtracted Lambda sample. These production mechanisms are taken into account by the Lambda fracture function set of Ref. [6], via effective modifications of the spectator fragmentation functions returned by the fit. Such an assumption must be kept in mind when comparing predictions based on the present model with forthcoming data.

V. PREDICTIONS

Cross section differential in the energy ratio z_G defined in eq. (7) characterises the full particle production spectrum. The latter is given by the sum of the target fragmentation

contribution, given in eq. (8), and the current one, in which fracture functions appearing in eq. (8) are replaced by appropriate products of parton distribution and fragmentation functions. As discussed in Section III, different hadron production mechanisms are then distinguished only by their peculiar z_G spectrum and target fragmentation can be quantified without imposing any arbitrary kinematical cuts. So far, unfortunately, experimental data have not been presented in terms of this variable. Even in that case, however, the extraction of fracture functions with such a procedure requires an accurate knowledge of the current fragmentation contribution at low scales, whereas fragmentation functions are generally constrained at much higher scales than the ones involved in SIDIS experiments. In order to circumvent this problem we assumed in Ref. [6] that current and target fragmentation give their dominant contributions in distinct regions of space phase. Within this context it proves useful to introduce the Feynman's variable

$$x_F = \pm \left(z_G^2 - \frac{4\epsilon m_T^2}{W^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad (13)$$

defined in the photon-proton centre-of-mass frame. The parameter ϵ will be used in the following to estimate the sensitivity of the predictions to Lambda mass corrections and it is fixed to $\epsilon = 1$. We assumed that the current and target contributions can be kinematically separated in terms of this variable with target fragmentation giving its contribution for $x_F < 0$ and current fragmentation for $x_F > 0$. We stress again that the choice of $x_F = 0$ as a sharp separation point is arbitrary and frame dependent. Moreover it is reasonable to expect that there will be an overlap region in which both fragmentation mechanisms will contribute, as suggested by the $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s)$ calculation of Ref. [3]. This strategy was adopted in Ref. [6] in the extraction of Lambda fracture functions and we shall consider it as an operative choice to be tested against forthcoming data. We have introduced in eq. (13) the Lambda transverse mass, $m_T^2 = p_{\Lambda,\perp}^2 + m_\Lambda^2$, defined in terms of its transverse momentum and mass squared. Since it is experimentally known [11] that $\langle p_{\Lambda,\perp}^2 \rangle \ll m_\Lambda^2$, we approximate $m_T^2 \sim m_\Lambda^2$ with $m_\Lambda = 1115.683$ MeV [12]. Lambda-mass effects, introduced via eq. (13), are sizeable at low energies and moreover not compatible with the pQCD factorisation theorem. As described in Ref. [13], such corrections are applied to the Lambda leptonproduction cross sections σ^Λ in eq. (8) via the extra J factor. We begin our overview of results presenting in Tab. (I) predicted yields and absolute cross sections for the production of Lambdas with $x_F < 0$ within the DIS selection defined in eq. (4). Results on proton and deuteron targets

Target/Observable	$\langle n(\Lambda) \rangle$
proton	$0.038 \pm 0.003(exp)_{-0.004}^{+0.004}(mass)_{-0.001}^{+0.002}(scale)$
deuteron	$0.032 \pm 0.002(exp)_{-0.004}^{+0.003}(mass)_{-0.001}^{+0.001}(scale)$
Target/Observable	σ^Λ [pb]
proton	$2382 \pm 170(exp)_{-269}^{+247}(mass)_{-125}^{+159}(scale)$
deuteron	$1758 \pm 102(exp)_{-206}^{+196}(mass)_{-92}^{+119}(scale)$

TABLE I: *Predicted Lambda yields and cross section for $x_F < 0$ on proton and deuteron targets. Quoted errors represent the propagation of experimental uncertainties from the fit [6] (exp), the expected sensitivities to mass corrections (mass) and to factorisation scale variations (scale).*

are shown. The former are larger than the latter, since, as already mentioned, our model returns $\tilde{D}_{u_v/p}^\Lambda$ larger and harder than $\tilde{D}_{d_v/p}^\Lambda$. Both the yields and the absolute cross sections are supplemented by errors. The first one corresponds to the propagation of experimental uncertainties coming from the fit [6] and it is denoted with the label (exp). It amounts to an average uncertainty of 7% on the yields. Among theoretical errors we address the sensitivity to Lambda mass corrections and higher order corrections. The former is assessed by varying, arbitrarily, the parameter ϵ appearing in eq. (13) in the range $\epsilon \in [0.9, 1.1]$ and it is indicated with the label (mass) in Tab. (I). The latter is assessed, as customary, by varying the factorisation scale μ_F^2 both in fracture and ordinary parton distributions in the range $\mu_F^2 \in [0.5 Q^2, 2 Q^2]$ and it is indicated with the label (scale) in Tab. (I). From these numbers it appears that there is, given the relatively low beam energy of the experiment, a rather large sensitivity to Lambda mass corrections. On the other hand, errors associated to estimated higher order corrections are smaller than experimental uncertainties. The yields appears to be particularly stable against scale variations since the factorisation scale is simultaneously varied both in the numerator (*i.e.* fracture functions) and denominator (*i.e.* inclusive parton distributions). We stress here that while the quoted experimental uncertainties have a precise statistical meaning the other two must be considered as tentative estimations of systematic errors associated with theoretical predictions. We present in Fig. (3) the normalised x_F spectrum supplemented by the corresponding uncertainties. We now turn our attention to the production properties of backward Lambdas. The averaged values

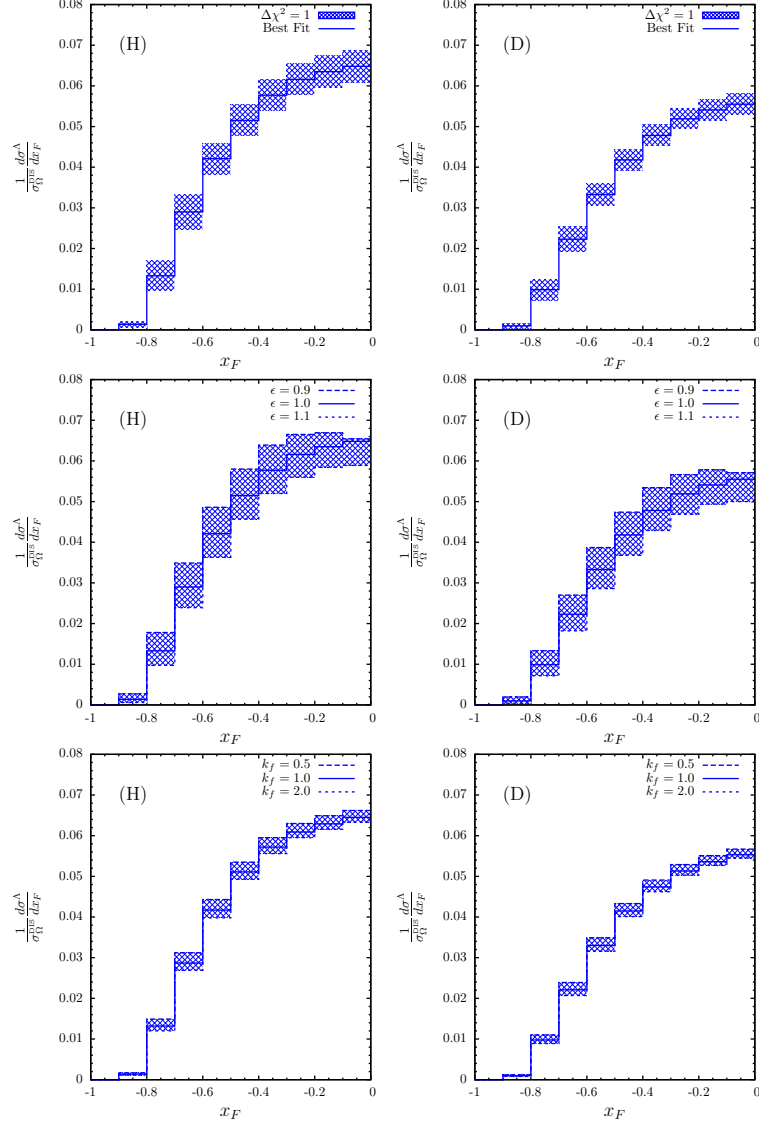


FIG. 3: Normalised single-differential cross sections as a function of x_F . Cross sections on proton (H) and deuteron (D) targets are shown. From top to bottom the error bands represent the propagation of experimental uncertainties from the fit [6], sensitivity to mass corrections and to factorisation scale variations.

of kinematical variables for Lambda production in NC DIS with $x_F < 0$ are given by $\langle x_B \rangle = 0.17$ (0.18), $\langle y \rangle = 0.48$ (0.45), $\langle Q^2 \rangle = 2.0$ (1.9) GeV^2 and $\langle W^2 \rangle = 11.1$ (10.3) GeV^2 . In parenthesis we have indicated the corresponding values for the inclusive DIS case. The values for the two processes are quite close to each other, a feature which should be ascribed to the factorised ansatz for fracture functions at the lowest scale in eq. (10) which is almost

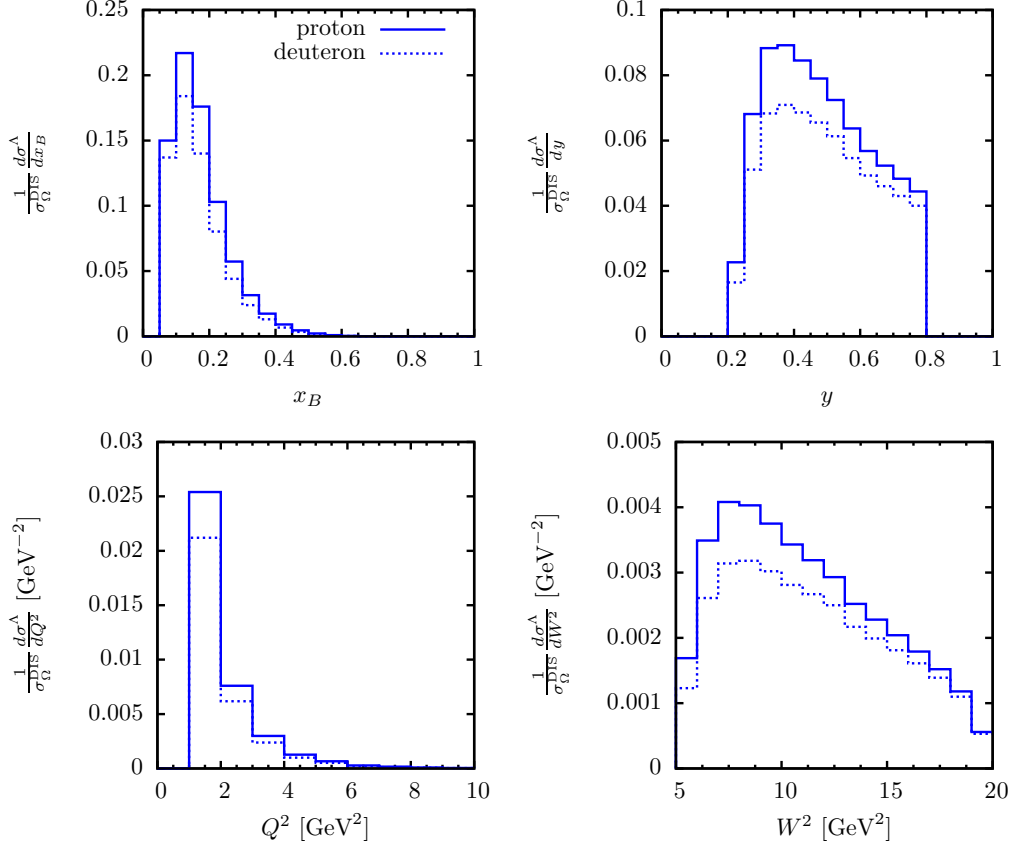


FIG. 4: Normalised single-differential cross sections as a function of leptonic kinematic variables with the additional requirement of detecting a Lambda with $x_F < 0$. Cross sections on proton and deuteron targets are shown.

preserved by evolution from Q_0^2 to $\langle Q^2 \rangle$. In Fig. (4) we present the normalised single-differential cross sections as a function of scattered lepton variables with the additional requirement of detecting a Lambda in target region, $x_F < 0$. Such distributions show a qualitatively similar shape irrespective of the target considered, either proton or deuteron. The x_B distributions peaks at the lowest accessible values of x_B , given by the boundary in Fig. (1). The bulk of the cross section resedes, as expected, at very low values of Q^2 and W^2 invariants. The combined study of such distributions together with the corresponding ones in inclusive DIS can potentially highlight correlations between the hard scattering and the spectator fragmentation into target Lambdas. In Fig. (5) we present the Lambda single-differential cross section as a function of x_F , integrated in ranges of W^2 . The very backward production regime (at large and negative x_F) is accessed only at highest values of W^2 . This

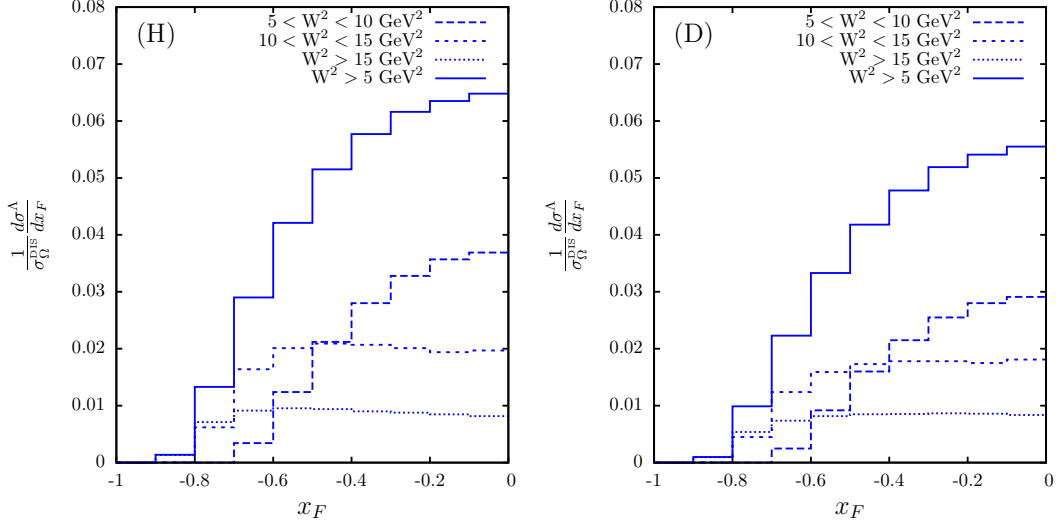


FIG. 5: *Normalised Lambda single-differential cross section as a function of x_F integrated in different range of W^2 on proton (H) and deuteron (D) targets.*

is the combined effect of hadron mass corrections, via eq. (13), and the energy spectrum of the spectator fragmentation functions $\tilde{D}_{i/p}^\Lambda$ shown in Fig. (2). In the top left panel of Fig. (6) we show the x_F dependence of the cross section in ranges of Q^2 . As already seen in Fig. (4), the bulk of the cross section is at low Q^2 , although it remains non-negligible to the highest accessible Q^2 . The measurement of the Semi-Inclusive cross section in the target region as a function of Q^2 can validate the leading twist nature of particle production in this region of phase space, as assumed by fracture functions formalism. In the top right panel of the same figure we present Lambda multiplicities in ranges of Q^2 as a function of x_F . In this case distributions are normalised to $\sigma_{\Omega_i}^{\text{DIS}}$, where the additional index $i = 1, 2, 3$ stands for the corresponding Q^2 range indicated on the plot which supplements the DIS selection Ω . A mild rise of the multiplicity can be observed as Q^2 increases, which can be possibly ascribed to the QCD evolution of fracture functions. It would be extremely interesting to compare these distributions with the corresponding one in photoproduction regime in order to determine to which extent the transition to the non-perturbative regime in Q^2 affects the Lambda spectrum in the target region. In the bottom row of Fig. (6) we show the quark-flavour decomposition of the single differential cross sections as a function of x_F normalised to $\sigma_{\Omega'}^{\text{DIS}}$, where Ω' stands for the DIS selection Ω supplemented with the cut $x_B > 0.25$. Assuming that the experiment can be performed both on proton and deuteron targets, the

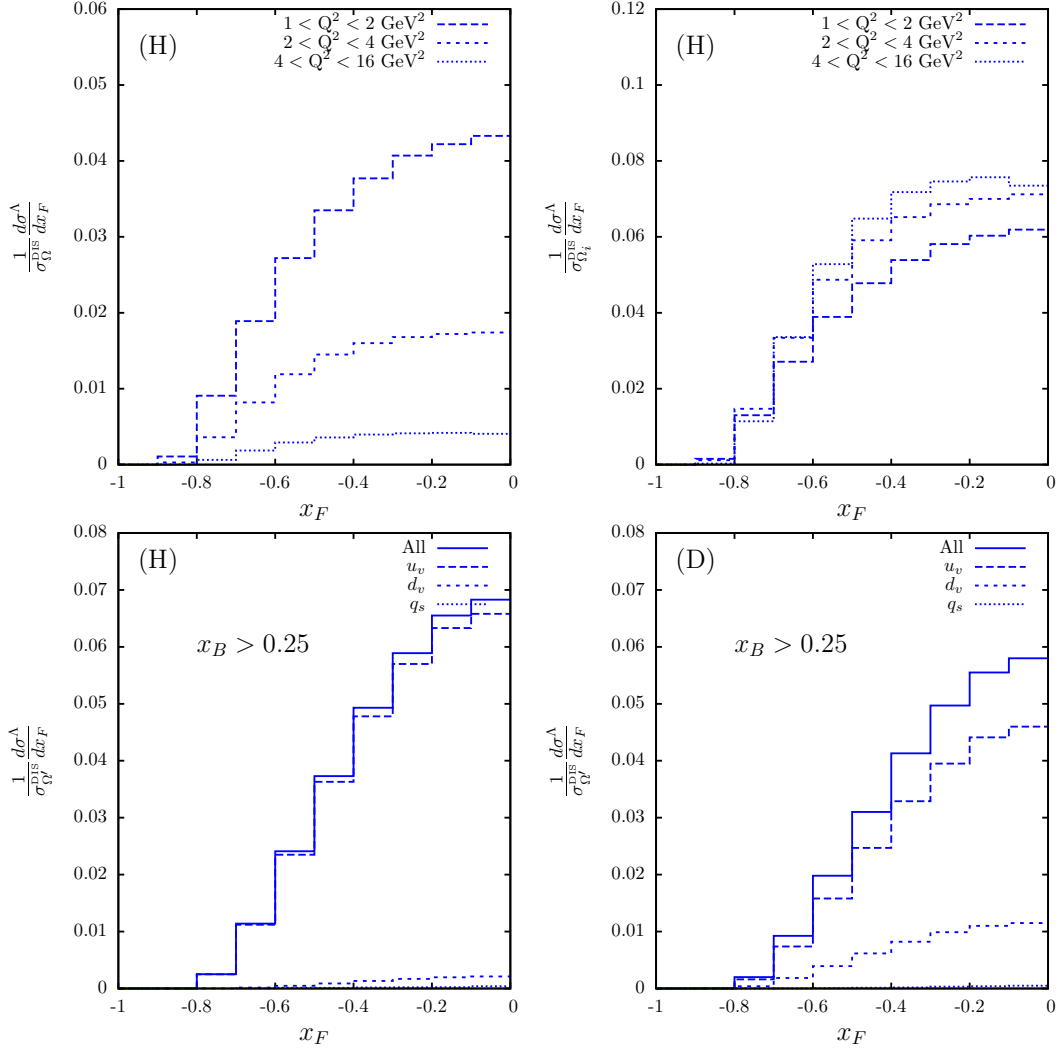


FIG. 6: Top left: Normalised Lambda single differential cross section as a function of x_F in different range of Q^2 on a proton target. Top right: Lambda multiplicities as a function of x_F in ranges of Q^2 . Bottom: quark-flavour decomposition of the Lambda single-differential cross section as a function of x_F on a proton (left) and deuteron (right) target with the additional cut $x_B > 0.25$ imposed.

plots show that such a selection can provide an optimal valence quark-flavour discrimination for Lambda fracture functions. In the proton target case the Lambda spectrum is dominated by scattering on valence u -quarks with maximal sensitivity to the fragmentation of the ud -spectator system into Lambdas. In the deuteron case, the generalised isospin relations in eqs. (12) allow the extraction of the uu -spectator fragmentation functions. In Fig. (7) the normalised single differential cross sections as a function of x_F are presented in x_B and

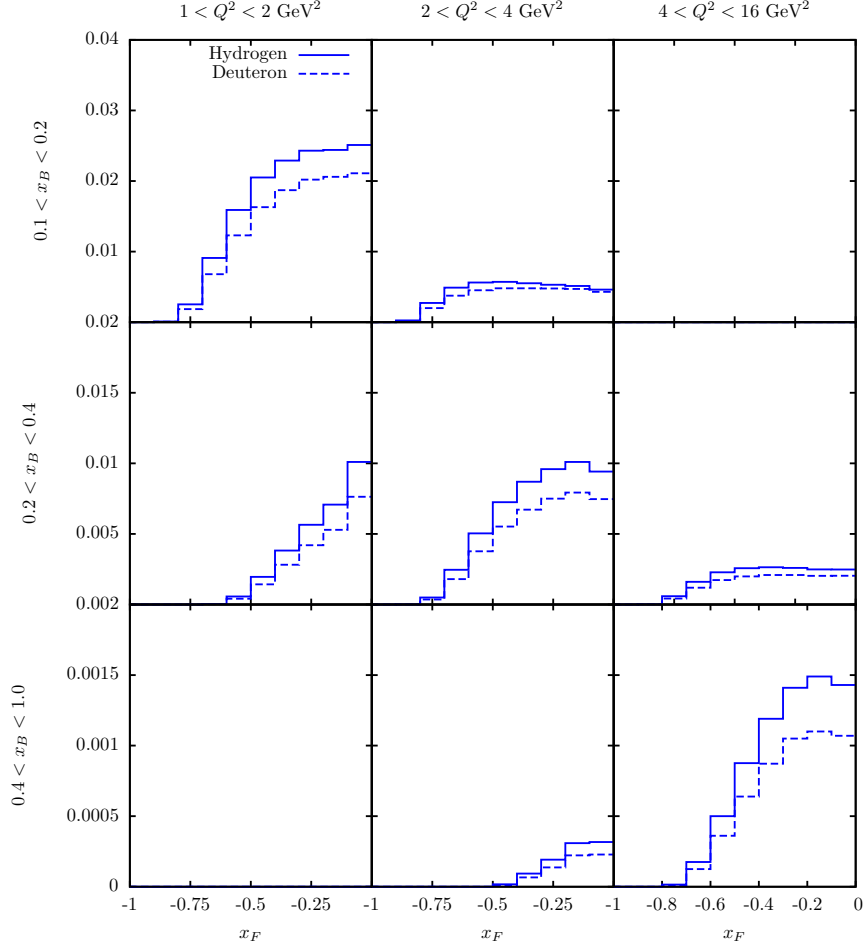


FIG. 7: Normalised single differential cross sections as a function of x_F , $1/\sigma_{\Omega}^{DIS} d\sigma^{\Lambda}/dx_F$, in various bins of x_B and Q^2 . Distributions for hydrogen and deuteron targets are presented and correspondingly normalised.

Q^2 bins. This way of presenting the data is probably the more exhaustive and it might be valuable for the determination of Lambda fracture functions in forthcoming global fit analyses. We conclude this Section presenting in Fig. (8) the normalised Lambda single-differential cross sections on a proton target as a function of Q^2 in four different bins of x_B . The final-state Lambda is required to have $x_F < 0$. The Q^2 -differential cross section deserves special attention since this observable may provide crucial test for the predicted evolution of fracture functions and validate the key assumptions of the underlying theory. Given the relatively low values of W^2 accessed by the experiment, the Q^2 spectrum shows significant hadron mass corrections, as can be inferred comparing default predictions with

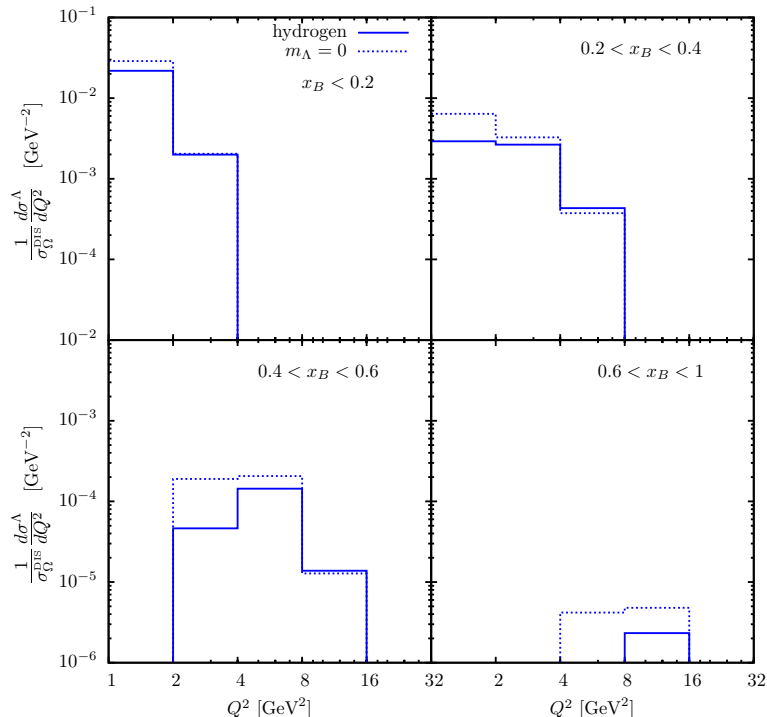


FIG. 8: Normalised Lambda single-differential cross section on a proton target as a function of Q^2 in different bins of x_B and integrated in the range $x_F < 0$.

the one in which the Lambda mass has been set to zero. Their effect is to suppress the cross section as x_B increases. In view of these results, the genuine Q^2 dependence of the cross section and mild logarithmic effects generated by QCD evolution of fracture functions can get obscured by hadron mass corrections. Therefore the interpretation of forthcoming data will require a proper modelisation of the latter either with the basic method described in this paper or with more refined treatment as the one discussed in Ref. [14].

VI. CONCLUSIONS

In this paper we have considered Lambda production in the target fragmentation region of electron-proton deep inelastic scattering. We have presented, based on a recently obtained set of Lambda fracture functions, predictions for a number of relevant observables supplemented with a conservative error estimates. In future perspective, the subdivision of x_F spectra in bins of Q^2 and x_B can be a valuable input for forthcoming fits. Given the energy range of the considered experiment, the possibility to use different light targets offer

an additional handle on Lambda fracture functions quark-flavour separation in the valence region. The study of the of the Q^2 dependence of the cross sections can be valuable to test and validate the key feature of the underlying theory and many of the assumptions of the proposed phenomenological model.

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